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MEXICO.

The following general sketch of this province we give to our readers, from a belief, that every thing connected with this interesting country must, at this moment, be an object of curiosity. The information is principally derived from the late splendid work of Humboldt, not yet, we believe, translated; a work which will immortalize the reputation of its author.

The population of the Intendency of Mexico, in 1803, was 1,511,800. The extent of surface in square leagues was 5,927—by which it will be seen that there were 255 persons to a square league.

This Intendency is situated under the torrid zone, and extends from $16^{\circ} 34'$ to $21^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude. Its greatest length is 136 and greatest breadth 92 leagues. More than two thirds of it are mountainous, in which are immense plains, elevated from 6,651 to 7,545 feet above the level of the ocean. The climate, on the western coast, is burning and unhealthy. The elevation of the highest summit of the Nova de Soluca, the Pico del Fraile, is 15,156 feet. Six great roads cross the Cordillera which encloses the valley, the medium height of which is 9,842 feet above the level of the ocean. The city of Mexico, contrary to the received opinion that it stands in the midst of a lake, is 14,768 feet from lake Tezeuco, and more than 29,527 feet from the lake of Chalco. This difference originates from a diminution of water of the lake Tezeuco.

The Spaniards hate every thing like a shade round towns and villages; and the beautiful valley of Tenochtitlan has, by stripping it of its forest, become dry and without vegetation. The want of vegetation exposes the soil to the action of the solar rays, and the humidity is quickly evaporated and dissolved in air. The new city of Mexico was built in 1524, which, requiring great quantities of timber for building, &c. they destroyed, and continue still to destroy, without replanting, the trees that shaded and ornamented that beautiful valley. This has sensibly contributed to diminish the water. The lake of Tezeuco, which Cortes called an inland sea, receives much less water from filtration than in the 16th century. The lake Tezeuco, one of the five lakes in the valley of Mexico, is impregnated with muriate and carbonate of soda.

The city of Mexico is among the finest cities

in the world; the ground on which it stands is uniformly level; the streets are regular and broad; and its public places are spacious. The architecture is pure; the exterior of the houses is not loaded with ornaments; there are no wooden balconies and galleries to be seen; the ballustrades and gates are all of Biscay iron, ornamented with bronze. The principal objects of curiosity are, 1st. The *Cathedral*, a Gothic edifice—2d. The *Treasury*, from which, since the beginning of the 16th century, more than 6,500 millions in gold and silver, have been issued. 3d. The *Convents*. 4th. The *Hospital*, which maintains 1400 children and old people. 5th. The *Acordada*, or prison. 6th. The *School of Mines*. 7th. *Botanical Garden*. 8th. *University and Library*. 9th. *Academy of Fine Arts*. There are very few remains of the ancient Mexican edifices to be discovered at present, Cortes having, as he says, been obliged to destroy every house in the city to enable him to subdue the Indians. There are some antiquities, however, in the bounds of the city of Mexico and its environs: These are, the ruins of the Mexican or Aztec dikes and aqueducts—the stone of the sacrifices—the great calendar monument—the colossal statue of the goddess Teoyaomiqui—the Aztec manuscripts or hieroglyphical pictures, painted on Agave paper—stag skins and cotton cloth. The only ancient monuments in the Mexican valley, are the remains of two pyramids, consecrated to the sun and moon. The first is 645 feet in length, and 171 feet high. The second, or pyramid of the moon, is 30 feet lower. The construction of these is said to go as far back as the 8th century. In the city of Mexico, there is 140,000 souls; of which 2,392 are devoted to religion. The revenue of the archbishop is 18,420*l.* sterling. Mexico is the most populous city of the new world—it is richly supplied with roots and fruits of every sort;—these roots are cultivated on *chinampas*, or floating gardens, invented by the Indians, in the 14th century; they are formed of rafts, made of reeds, rushes, roots and branches of brush wood; these are covered with a black mould, naturally impregnated with muriate of soda. The soil is gradually purified from this salt, by washing it with the water of the lake. The *chinampas* sometimes contain the cottage of the Indian, who acts as guard for a group of floating gardens. The valley of Tenochtitlan possess two sources of mineral waters, which contain carbonic acid, sulfate

of soda and lime, and muriate of soda. From the position of the city of Mexico, surrounded as it is by lakes, they have been frequently inundated, notwithstanding the dikes that were constructed to prevent that calamity; these having been found ineffectual, they adopted the European mode of evacuating by canals, which, after various experiments, and an immense expense, were at last, in some measure, found to be effectual. The city is still, however, exposed to great risk, which Mr. Humboldt thinks, will not be removed till a canal is opened from lake Tezcuco. There are sixteen towns and villages in the interior of Mexico. Such is the fertility of the Mexican soil, that without any extraordinary labor, the ground now under cultivation, would furnish subsistence for a population ten times more numerous. The Mexican wheat, is nearly equal to that of the United States, and twenty-four grains for one is the usual produce. In every 100 inhabitants in the city of Mexico, there are 49 Spanish Creoles—2 European Spaniards—24 Aztec and Otomite Indians, and 25 people of mixed blood. The Europeans constitute only the 79th part of the whole population of South America.—The following is the proportion of the males to females, in Mexico:

	Males.	Fem.
European Spaniards,	10	1
Creole, do.	136	1
Indians,	128	1
Mulattoes,	140	1
Other casts,	146	1

In our next, we will give some account of the mines of Mexico, and the manner of working them.

MEDICAL.

For the National Register.

EFFICACY OF COTTON APPLIED TO BURNS, &c.

Accident, the fruitful source of many valuable discoveries in medicine, first gave rise to the use of cotton as an application to scalds and burns, and, in fact, in many cases of local inflammation, attended with great preternatural heat. It has been used in these cases empirically for a considerable time, to the manifest relief of the sufferers of the patient; but no attempt, as far as I can learn, to explain its *modus operandi* has yet been made.

The following extract from the New-York Medical Repository, vol. i. p. 376-7, throws some light on this subject, as the experiment it contains evinces an attraction possessed by the cotton for caloric, or the matter of heat; the sudden abstraction of which from the afflicted part is, no doubt, the cause of the great relief experienced on its application:

“Mr. Van Marum, superintendent of the Tylerian institution at Haerlem, has discovered that a piece of phosphorus, wrapped in a little cotton, and placed under the receiver of an air pump, inflames spontaneously when the air is exhausted to a certain degree, and continues to burn till it is exhausted. It is singular that this combustion should commence and continue in air rarified to a degree that would immediately extinguish any other burning material. Mr. Van Marum explains this phenomenon by supposing that the cotton that surrounds the phosphorus (for a piece of phosphorus placed in similar circumstances, but not enveloped with cotton, does not inflame) accumulates the caloric in its immediate neighborhood, while, at the same time, the exhalations which phosphorus is constantly giving out, when exposed to the air, can no longer rise, on account of its rarity; and thus the temperature is elevated to the degree at which phosphorus combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and inflammation takes place.”

For the National Register.

I have translated the following observations on a curious fragment of Bardesaneus, from de Lisle's Philosophie de la Nature; which I hope will be acceptable to your readers: W—.

Eusebius has preserved this passage of a philosopher of Syria—“Among the Syrians the law prevents murder, fornication, theft, and every species of religious worship; thus, in this vast country, there is seen neither temples, whores, adulterers, thieves, nor assassins.”—One cannot, at first, see what connection exists between priests and prostitutes, debaucheries and religious worship. However, upon a little reflection, we may discover great meaning in this passage of Bardesaneus. The Latin term, *simulacrorum cultus*, which answers to that of religious worship, is only intended to designate those superstitious practices which we call idolatries; hence it follows, that the legislation of the Syrians authorized *theism*, and that the people were constantly brought by their sovereigns back to the law of nature. There are but two senses to give to this passage of Bardesaneus, either that the Syrians rendered to the Supreme Being a homage pure and untrammelled by superstition, or they regarded his existence as a chimera. It is necessary to make them either atheists or philosophers. But there are *atheists* in the moral, as there are *monsters* in the physical world. It is as impossible that a great number of persons should agree to deny the existence of God, as it is that a mother should constantly engender children with

two heads. A nation of atheists contradicts more the law of nature than a nation of hermaphrodites. The Roman senate proposed a decree to permit Cæsar to enjoy all the Roman dames—a stadtholder of Holland once imposed a tax on the air we breathe—the Grand Lama ordered the Tartars to worship his excrements: but it has never entered the mind of any despot to wrest from his people the hope of heaven. A tyrant would more effectually command suicide to his subjects than atheism. It is enough to refute a hypothesis too absurd to be dangerous. While a multitude of people narrow the idea of God in the pride of their imagination; prefer prejudices to nature; and in order to render themselves vile, become persecutors, we pause with pleasure upon the Guarchiens and Syrians, as a traveller, after having traversed the burning sands of Zaara or of Beledulgerid, seats himself, with delight, upon the banks of a limpid fountain which flows under palm trees, and believes he has found the garden of Eden near the tomb of nature.

PARENTAL AFFECTION.

Much has been said to depreciate the female character. Poets, historians, and philosophers have laboured, in all ages, to render women contemptible from imbecility, ridiculous from vanity, and often hateful from malignity. They have dwelt upon the characters of Xantippe, Messellina, Julia, Aspatia, &c. till this sex has become almost proverbial for weakness and vice. But this, we fear, is in a great degree the result of ignorance, disappointment, or irritation. Among this sex we are happy to recognise models of every excellence—beings who are not only calculated to excite the warmest affection, but who have also the power to bestow unadulterated happiness. In periods of the greatest distress and danger, when our sunshine friends abandon us to misery and despair, women cling to us with unyielding constancy and unshaken attachment. In all the vicissitudes of life, and in all the changes of fortune, she is still the same kind, tender, and affectionate friend, whose attachment oppression cannot wither, nor misfortune destroy. No one can say that sex is contemptible in genius or learning, that has produced a De Stael, a Dacier, a Sappho, and a Montague—in morals a Lucretia, a Portia, and an Octavia—and innumerable examples in all the nobler and more exalted sentiments of the heart. A late instance which occurred in France should teach us to revere a sex that possesses such devoted and disinterested attachment as distinguish Madame LaVallette. But we have not to wander from the shores of our

own country to search for examples of heroic attachment in all the relations of life. We do not hesitate to say that few instances have occurred of greater warmth of maternal love than has recently been exhibited by Mrs. Prather. Robbed of a son, a boy of about 12 years of age, by a negro slave, who bore him from South-Carolina to New-York, and there abandoned him to perish with famine, Mrs. P. from some slight intimations of a discovery, two years after his departure, left her home, with a sucking child in her arms, and on horseback, and alone, proceeded from town to town, still led on by fresh hope, till she found her long lost son at the house of a Mr. Blackman, in New-Jersey, to which she had been directed by a gentleman in Baltimore. Thus equipped, she travelled upwards of 1,000 miles on horseback, and 500 miles in stages and steam boats, though she had never before been from home—at first sustained by the delicious expectation of regaining her darling son, and afterward supported by the exquisite joy of having found him. It is a memorable instance of the energy of maternal love, and should be preserved in the pages of American history.

The following extract from the Richmond Compiler (the editor of which merits no little praise for the promptitude with which he made known the singular case) will give our readers some further particulars:

FRANSINA PRATHER.

Mrs. Prather, her sucking child, and her long lost son, reached this City on Sunday last—She is on her return home, where her husband and seven other children will hail her arrival, with rapture. If we dwell so long upon her case, it is because it is a new one; it is one where the most heroic resolution has been exhibited, and dangers dared which would have cowed the soul of almost any other woman—and it is a case, where the most extraordinary trains of circumstances concurred to bring her the reward of all her virtues. It is one of those cases, which ought to be snatched from oblivion. It deserves to live for her own honor, for that of her sex, and for that of her country.

As we have already learnt, through the Baltimore American, the morning on which it was so good as to republish the article which appeared in this paper, (stating her case and her advertisement) the copy of the American fell into the hands of a sailor, who had been mate to Capt. Blackman. It fortunately happened that this very vessel had arrived in Baltimore but the night before. Blackman had left her, but the mate remained in her. He had long before heard the story of his misfortunes from the lips of the boy himself, and was at no loss to recognize in the description of the paper, the little lost sailor boy. With that warm heart, which so often beats in the sailor's bosom, he repaired to the office of the American, and informed the Editor of the discovery he had made—referring the mother to a merchant in town, to whom the vessel had been lately consiga-

ed. While this clue was preparing for her, the poor woman had been to the jail, and found that the runaway, whom she had been to see within its walls, was not *her own*. Agonised by this disappointment, she was about giving herself up to despair, when the information of the sailor, once more shed a beam of hope upon her heart. She flew to the consignee, (Mr. Balderston) and obtained from him a letter to his correspondent in Philadelphia, who would give her an account of the place where Captain Blackman then was. She hastened to Philadelphia, and was informed by the correspondent of the benevolent Balderston, that Blackman was at Great Egg Harbour, in New Jersey. The stage brought her within a few miles of his farm, which distance she travelled on foot, when the first object which met her on the farm of Blackman, was her long lost son! They knew each other at the first sight.

The little boy, who is now about 14 years of age, gives a very clear account of his adventures. In the woods near his father's house, he was seized by the slave, who, presenting a pistol, threatened to shoot him, if he made any resistance.—He mounted the boy on one of the horses he had stolen, while he took the other. In this situation, he journeyed on from Laurens county to New-York—using the boy as a kind of passport—now devising one tale and then another to account for their travelling—sometimes exhibiting the pistol and denouncing vengeance against the boy, if he dared to stir from his side, never suffering him to leave his presence or hold a private conversation with any other person. The boy submitted to his fate, seeing no favorable opportunity of making his escape. At Princetown, their money gave out; and Mr. Green's letter gives the authentic history of their adventures in that place. The money which the benevolence of its inhabitants had put into the pockets of the child, was soon taken away by the rapacity of the negro. This miserable state of pilgrimage ended at New-York, where the slave sold the horses, and left the boy to perish in the streets—telling him that he was about to enter on board of the vessels. The poor boy, never blessed with a hearty constitution, suffered much from sickness as well as famine. He attempted to interest strangers in his behalf; but his tale was so wild and improbable, that no one would credit it. He lingered nearly a twelve-month in a most destitute situation, being obliged to throw himself into an oyster-cellar, with negroes, to obtain subsistence by opening oysters. But, as if poverty and want of sympathy were not enough to try him, he became dangerously ill—being taken with the measles and the mumps at the same moment. He could write, but knew not his father's address. At length, wandering on the wharves of New-York, he prevailed on Capt. Blackman to take him on board his vessel. With this man, to whom he owes so much, and whose kindness has left the deepest impression of gratitude upon his heart, he made several trips—two to Fredericksburg, one or two to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and one, during the last spring, to Charleston. Be it understood, that he never breathed his tale to Captain Blackman—he had been so unfortunate in producing conviction upon others, that he never tried to tell it to his Captain. Whilst at Charleston, he intended to have made his escape, but never met with a favorable opportunity. He had begun a letter to his friends,

but the vessel sailed before he could complete it. The Captain found the unfinished fragment in his cabin, but could not understand it, until the late accident had furnished him a clue to it. On their return to *Great-Egg-Harbour*, the Captain retired to his farm, and gave the boy the choice to go with him, or remain in the vessel. King being deeply attached to him, preferred going to the farm—and it was here, that his persevering mother found the recompence of all her sacrifices in the arms of her son.

It is as honorable to the American character as it is to her own, that wherever she has been, she has met with nothing but sympathy and respect. She had declined receiving any pecuniary assistance, thinking she had money enough to carry her home, and “not being satisfied in her conscience,” as she says, to take it when she might not want it—but, as her resources began to fail her, and her friends made the discovery, they put money into her hands, and paid her fare both in the stages and steam-boat.—The steam-boat on the *Potomac* would not take a cent for her passage. At *Potomac Creek*, where she had left her horse, she again mounted him with her two children. She acknowledges with the utmost gratitude the kindness she met with from the generous inhabitants of Fredericksburg;—many of whose hands, we know, are “open as day to melting charity.”

She is now in this city—and will resume her weary pilgrimage as soon as the weather clears up. She has yet 4 or 500 miles to retrace; and, by the time she crosses her own threshold, will have journeyed near 1000 miles on horseback, exclusive of 4 or 500 miles in the stages and steam-boats—having scarce ever before quitted her own home, almost totally unused to the fatigues of travelling, and never before exposed to its privations and dangers. Such is the energy of maternal love!

AMERICAN HEROISM.

One of the Tennessee hunters was seen, by a citizen of New-Orleans, hurrying down the street without arms, on the morning of the ever memorable 8th of January. He stopped him, and requested to know where he was going—to battle! cried the young hero, with enthusiasm—do'nt you hear the guns. But you have no arms; and it will be madness to venture in your defenceless state, replied the gentleman—I do not consider that of any consequence: I deem it my duty to be there; a duty I owe my country—I must die at one period; and if I fall in the present conflict, I shall die in the discharge of my duty, and in the lap of glory. I brought with me a rifle, the lock of which being injured, I carried it last night to a gun-smith in your town, but the lazy fellow had done nothing to it when I called this morning: so I am determined, sooner than skulk behind my companions, to repair to the scene of action, and if I cannot procure arms there, to stand and be shot at, till not a man survives—so good morning. The gentleman saw no more of

him till next day, when he discovered him with a British musket on his shoulder, on the ground. He learned, that shortly after he reached the field of battle, he saw several British soldiers fall; and that, eager to do something, he leaped over the breast-work and ditch, in the midst of the battle, seized the musket of one of the dead soldiers, and regained his position without injury, where he continued to scatter death among the ranks of the enemy till the action closed.

DEAF AND DUMB.

It affords us no little gratification to perceive that one of the pupils of the amiable and benevolent *Sicard* has arrived in this country, and means to open an institution at Hartford for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. It is stated that there are upwards of two thousand of these unfortunate beings in the United States; who would, by such an institution, be restored to enjoyment and happiness. We should rejoice, therefore, to see one of those seminaries established in each State; or, at least, a sufficient number in the United States, to give all an opportunity of receiving the benefits they are calculated to afford.

From the National Intelligencer.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

We have just been informed, that Mr. Dallas will leave this city on Tuesday, the 1st of October next, and that he does not return as secretary of the treasury. It is stated to be his intention to resume the practice of his profession in the Courts of Pennsylvania and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

During the period of this gentleman's administration of the finances, the plans of the department, with slight variations, have received the deliberate sanction of congress, and have been stamped with the general approbation of the nation. He may, therefore, contemplate, with an honourable pride, his official participation in the establishment

Of a system of internal revenue, advantageous in peace, and indispensable in war;

Of a tariff of duties on imports, founded upon principles equally favourable to commerce, agriculture, and manufactures;

Of a national institution, operating to relieve the community from the evils of a depreciated paper money, and to restore to the government its constitutional power over the coin and currency of the nation;

Of a fund competent to the extinguishment of the national debt, in the short period of 12 years.

In the details of the treasury department (which have been rendered, beyond all former experience, intricate and perplexing, by the necessities of the war, the inadequacy of the revenue during the war, the depression of public credit, and the failure of the national currency) a laborious and systematic perseverance has led to the most beneficial results. Availing himself of the auspicious

influence of peace upon the public credit and resources, the secretary, at the moment of surrendering his official trust, appears to have realized the most sanguine anticipations. Thus,

1. The embarrassments of the treasury, owing to the disordered state of the currency, have been so subdued, without the aid or co-operation of the State banks, that the public engagements can be paid in the local currency, wherever they become due, except in the eastern States; and, even there, the measures now operating are calculated to restore the capacity to pay in the local currency, before the expiration of the present year.

2. The floating debt, consisting of temporary loans obtained by the treasury, since the commencement of the late war, has been paid.

3. The floating debt, consisting of treasury notes of all denominations which have been issued, has been reduced from the sum of 36,133,794 dollars, the aggregate of the issues, to an estimated outstanding amount, not exceeding 5,000,000 dollars; which cannot fail to be discharged before the expiration of the present year.

4. The amount of the funded debt has, on the one hand, been augmented by the operation of funding treasury notes; and, on the other hand, it has been reduced by the quarterly reimbursements of the principal of the old stock, as well as by purchases. The aggregate amount of the public debt, funded and floating, was stated, on the 12th of February, 1816, to be the sum of

123,630,692 93

But, on the first of January, 1817, (the floating debt being extinguished, and additional reimbursements of the principal of the old stock being effected,) the whole amount of the public debt will, probably, not exceed the sum of

109,748,272 11

Making a general reduction, between the 12th of February, 1816, and the 1st of January, 1817, of public debt bearing interest, amounting to the sum of

13,882,420 82

5. The whole amount of the liquidated and ascertained arrearages of the war expenditures, has been paid; and ample provision exists to discharge all the unliquidated claims, for supplies and services, to the extent of the highest estimates hitherto formed.

6. The whole amount of the demands upon the treasury, for the principal and interest of the public debt, payable abroad as well as at home; and the whole amount of the demand to satisfy the debts contracted in Europe, on account of the war, are the subjects of an ample provision.

7. The annual surplus of the existing revenue, besides furnishing ample means for public improvements, will enable congress to enrich the sinking fund, so as to insure the extinguishment of the whole of the public debt in a period not exceeding twelve years.

8. The public credit stands high, both in Europe and America. The apparent depression of the public stock and of the treasury notes, in some of the American markets, is to be entirely ascribed to local causes, which are rapidly passing away. The revival of a metallic currency is alone wanting to give to the public stock, in the

European markets, a value beyond that of any other government.

In illustration of the preceding general results, it will be a gratification to the public, to receive the following sketches, taken from the records of the treasury department. They afford the best answer to all the lamentations which deplore the ruin of the country, and to all the calumnies which assail the reputation of the government.

I. Sketch of the appropriations and payments for 1816.

1st. The demands on the treasury by acts of appropriation for the year 1816, amounted to 32,475,303 93

For the civil department, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous expenses, 3,540,770 18

For the military department, current expenditure,

7,794,250 75

Arr. 8,935,373

16,729,623 75

For the naval establishment, 4,204,911

For the public debt, (exclusively of the balance of the appropriations of the preceding year,) 8,000,000

32,475,303 93

2d. The payments made at the treasury on account of the above appropriations to the 1st of August, 1816, amounted to the sum of 26,332,174 89

For the civil department, &c. 1,829,015 02

For the military department, current expenditure,

4,235,236 75

Arr. 8,935,372

13,170,608 75

For the naval department, 1,977,788 50

For the public debt, (adding to the appropriation of 1816, a part of the balance of the appropriation of 1815,) 9,354,762 62

26,332,174 89

Making an unexpended balance of the annual appropriation on the 1st of August, 1816, of 6,143,129 04

This balance, however, is to be credited for the sum taken from the surplus of the appropriation of 1815, for the sinking fund, (1,354,762 62) and the whole is ready to be paid, upon demand, at the treasury.

II. Sketch of the actual receipts at the treasury for 1816.

1st. The cash balance in the treasury, (excluding, of course, the item of treasury notes,) on the 1st of January, 1816, was 6,398,652 26

2d. The receipts at the treasury from the customs, during the first

seven months of 1816, (from the 1st of January to the 1st of August,) without any allowance for debentures on drawback, which may be estimated at 1,829,564 33, amounted to

21,354,743 74

3d. The direct tax, including the assumed quotas of New-York, Ohio, South-Carolina, and Georgia, for the direct tax of 1816, has produced the sum of

3,713,963 68

4th. The internal duties have produced the sum of

3,864,000

5th. Postage and incidental receipts, 127,025 38

6th. Sales of public lands, (excluding the sum of 211,440 50, received in the Mississippi Territory, and payable to Georgia,) 676,710 40

Amount of receipts in revenue, from the 1st of January to the 1st of August, 1816, 36,035,995 46

7. To which add the receipts from loans, by funding treasury notes, and from the issues of treasury notes, about 9,790,825 21

The estimated gross amount of receipts at the treasury, from the 1st of January to the 1st of August, 1816, being 45,825,920 67

8. But it is estimated, that from the 1st of August to the 31st of December, 1816, the amount of receipts into the treasury will be about 19,876,710 40

Making the gross annual receipts at the treasury, for the year 1816, about the sum of 65,702,631 07

III. Sketch of the probable receipts, compared with the probable expenditures, of 1816.

1st. The gross annual receipt at the treasury for the year 1816, as stated in the preceding sketch, is estimated at the sum of 65,702,631 07

2d. The amount of the appropriations for the year 1816, is the sum of 32,475,303 93

3d. But it is computed that the demands upon the treasury for 1816 will exceed the amount of the annual appropriation (the excess to be provided by law) by the sum of 6,270,395 29

4th. And charging the whole of the unsatisfied appropriations of 1815, upon the funds accumulated in the treasury during the year 1816, the amount may be estimated at 7,972,277 86

46,717,977 08

Making the probable surplus of re-

ceipts beyond the probable demands on the treasury for 1816 the sum of 18,984,653 09

5th. But deducting from this surplus the amount created for the loans and treasury notes, 9,790,821 21

The ultimate surplus of probable receipts for 1816, subject to the disposal of congress, may be stated at the sum of 9,193,831 88

In this sketch, it is to be noted, that there is no discrimination as to the time when the revenue accrued, and when it became payable; nor as to the system from which the revenue was derived, whether upon the war, or the peace, establishment; the main object being to show the probable receipts at the treasury from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1816, as well as the probable expenditure during the same period.

IV. *Sketches of the product of the customs from March, 1815, to July, 1816, both months inclusive.*

FIRST.

1st. The aggregate of the duties received at the custom houses of the United States, during the above specified period, may be estimated at the sum of 28,271,143 59

2d. The aggregate of the debentures payable during the same period, may be estimated at the sum of 2,624,421 66

Leaving the product of the customs from March, 1815, to July, 1816, both months inclusive, subject only to the expenses of collection, at the sum of 25,646,721 84

SECOND.

1st. The aggregate of the duties received at the custom houses of the United States, from March to December, 1815, both months inclusive, amounted to the sum of 6,916,399 76

2d. The aggregate of the debentures payable during the last mentioned period, amounted to the sum of 794,857 33

Leaving the amount of duties for the last mentioned period, subject only to the expenses of collection, at the sum of 6,121,542 43

THIRD.

1st. The aggregate of the duties received at all the custom houses of the United States, from January to July, 1816, both months inclusive, may be stated at the sum of 21,354,743 74

2d. The aggregate of the debentures payable during the last mentioned period, amounts to the sum of 1,829,564 33

Leaving the amount of duties for the last mentioned period, subject only to the expenses of collection, at the sum of 19,525,179 41

FOURTH.

A comparative view of the gross product of the customs in some of the principal districts, (embracing all the districts producing more than 400,000 dollars,) from March, 1815, to July, 1815, both months inclusive.

1. New-York,	9,926,183 30
2. Philadelphia,	5,085,206 65
3. Boston,	3,579,130 77
4. Baltimore,	3,339,101 11
5. Charleston,	1,047,545 73
6. New-Orleans,	732,683 13
7. Savannah,	521,287 58
8. Norfolk,	491,150 36

Upon the foregoing brief exposition of the state of the finances, the operations of the treasury, and the national resources, comment would be superfluous. We must lament the present depression of our commerce, from causes which equally affect the commerce of every other nation; but, with becoming gratitude to Providence, we may ask, what other nation presents a scene of public and private prosperity, such as the United States exhibit to the world!

From the Lynchburg Press.

LINE OF FORTS FROM ST. LOUIS TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The river *Columbia*, which empties into the *Pacific ocean*, and the *Missouri* which flows into the *Mississippi*, have been suggested by Mr. Humboldt and several other writers on the geography of this country, as one of the most convenient routes of connexion between the eastern and western coast of North America. To explore this route, was a principal object of the expedition of the late governor Lewis. According to the observations of this indefatigable traveller, a space of three hundred and fifty miles lies between the navigable waters of the *Missouri* and those of *Columbia*. Of this distance, two hundred miles are good road, and one hundred and fifty miles consist of high, steep, and rugged mountains.

The establishment of a line of forts along these rivers, has been proposed, and will probably be carried into effect before many years pass away. It may therefore be interesting to our readers to have some idea of those situations which point themselves out as the fittest for this purpose.

From *St. Louis* to the tide water of *Columbia*, extends a distance of 3,388 miles. A line of thirteen forts, erected between these two points, would give an average of 260 miles from fort to fort. An army of two thousand men would admit of one hundred and fifty to each post, which would be a sufficient protection against any Indian force that might prove hostile.

Station 1st. At the junction of the river *Kanza* with the river *Missouri*, in latitude 33° 31', and 340 miles from *St. Louis*. The *Missouri* is here 500 yards in breadth, and the *Kanza* 340 yards. On the banks of the latter river reside the Indians of the same name, consisting of two villages, one at about twenty, the other forty leagues from its mouth, and amounting to about 300 men. They once lived twenty-four leagues higher than the *Kanzas*, on the south bank of the *Missouri*, and were then more numerous, but they have been reduced and banished by the *Sauks* and *Aysuways*, who being better supplied with arms, have an advantage over the *Kanzas*, though the latter are not less fierce or warlike than themselves. The *Osages* are almost the only Indians who occupy the country between *St. Louis* and this station, and they have been always at peace with the United States.

Station 2d. At the junction of the great river Platte with the Missouri, in latitude 40 45, and 260 miles from the first station. The Indian tribes in this neighborhood are the Ottos, the Missouri Indians, and the Pawnees.

Station 3d. At the junction of the great river Sioux with the Missouri, 253 miles from station 2d. This river comes in from the north, and is about 110 yards wide. It is navigable two miles from its mouth. The Sioux Indians who inhabit this quarter, are stout, well proportioned, and equally civilized as the Osages. They originally were settled on the Mississippi, and are now divided into ten tribes.

Station 4th. The Sioux pass, of the three rivers, 299 miles from 3d station. These three streams fall into the Missouri, nearly at the same point—

The first 35 yards wide—The 2d, 12 yards wide, and the 3d nearly of the same size.

Station 5th. At the junction of the Chayean river, 158 miles from station 4th. The Indians, who originally inhabited the banks of this river, were very numerous; but from their frequent wars with the Sioux, have been reduced to 800, their present number.

Station 6th. Fort Mandan, 290 miles from station 5th. This place received its name from Governor Lewis and his party wintering here, in their route to the Pacific ocean. It is situated in a point of low grounds, on the north side of the Missouri, covered with tall and heavy cotton wood. Its latitude is 47 21, and the computed distance from the mouth of the Missouri, 1600 miles. Three distinct nations of Indians reside in the vicinity of this place. The Mandans, the Ahmahaways, and the Winnetarees. These tribes all live in harmony with each other.

Station 7th. The mouth of Yellow-stone river, 286 miles from station 6th. At the point of junction of this river with the Missouri, the ground is at the usual height of 10 or 18 feet above the water, and therefore not overflowed. The Yellow-stone, which had been known to the French as the Rochejaune river, according to information in the Rocky Mountains; its heads are near those of the Missouri and the Platte, and it may be navigated in canoes almost to its head. The Missouri at its junction is 520 yards wide, and the Yellow-stone 853 yards. The Indians settled here are the Assiniboin.

Station 8th. Mouth of Milk river, 410 miles from station 7th. This river is navigable for boats and canoes. Governor Lewis gave it this name from the extraordinary circumstance of the water having a peculiar whiteness, such as might be produced by a table spoonfull of milk in a dish of tea. The Assiniboin are likewise the inhabitants of this country.

Station 9th. The mouth of Marias river, 231 miles from station 8th. The latitude of this place is 47 25, and about 30 miles lower down than the great falls of the Missouri; the Black-foot Indians inhabit upon the banks of this river.

Station 10. The mouth of Clarke river 226 miles from station 9th.

Station 11th. The mouth of Flatheads river, 168 miles from station 10th.

Station 12th. Upon the Columbia, at the mouth of Lewis river from the east; 127 miles from station 11th.

Station 13th. At the mouth of Cataract river, and its junction with the tide water of Columbia,

182 miles from station 12th. The latitude of this place is 49 45.

The advantages to be derived from the establishment of such a line of forts, are too apparent to require much discussion. The expense of maintaining an army of 2000 men for this purpose, would be amply remunerated by the commerce of the Pacific ocean. The United States would be no longer dependent upon the East-India company of England, and the continent of Europe might be supplied with the manufactures of the east, transported across the continent of North-America, in place of the circuitous navigation of Good Hope.

Continued from page 75.

SKETCHES OF THE BARBARY STATES.

No. II.

Hamuda Pacha commenced his administration under the most favourable circumstances. He was at that period not more than twenty-five years of age, and had already accustomed himself to the discharge of public duties, and had made himself familiar with all the necessary forms and pursuits of government. He was active, and accounted a brave officer; shrewd and comprehensive; possessing genius, judgment, and invention, and was remarkable for the promptness and decision with which he managed public affairs. The energy and vigour of his administration afforded to the Tunisians the best assurance of tranquility; and during a reign of upwards of thirty-two years that kingdom was preserved from revolutions or internal commotions of any consequence.

The activity and eager desire of the Bey to acquire fame and wealth soon led him to organize his army and navy; the former with a view of checking the influence of the Algerines, and the latter to cruise against the commerce of the Christian States in the Mediterranean. The first effort of any note was made by a descent on the island of St. Pierre near Sardinia, by a small squadron, which succeeded in surprising the place and carrying away near one thousand of its defenceless inhabitants into slavery. These unfortunate creatures remained many years in bondage; some were released by ransom and exchange, but many of them, who were far advanced in life, ended their days in that dreadful state of ignominy.

Notwithstanding the great efforts of the Bey to insure the tranquility of his kingdom by an excess of vigilance, he was not wholly exempt from partial insurrections; and one which occurred towards the close of his reign was marked by very alarming circumstances. In the army, which consisted of 40,000 men, were near 6,000 Turkish soldiers, who had left the territories of the Grand Signior, and had enlisted at different periods in the Tunisian army. These men composed the worst class of troops belonging to the forces of the Ottoman empire, and had been dismissed from the service, without any provision being made for them; and they accordingly joined the troops on the Barbary coast, and were prepared for any scenes of tumult and disorder. The knowledge of the Greek and Turkish language afforded ample occasion for the soldiers to organize their plans without incurring any suspicion of their intentions by the natives, who only spoke the Arabic: accordingly, near 6,000 Turkish soldiers arranged a plan to destroy the Bey and his offi-

cers, seize upon the government, and change its form, by electing one of their chiefs, on the same principle as that of Algiers.

This plan, however, was defeated by the rapacity of the Turks, who rushed into the city, seized the fortress of the Gaspa, and, without waiting until all the strong places had been secured, fell to plundering, breaking open shops and committing every species of excess and cruelty. This afforded time to the Bey, whose palace, strongly fortified, was a league from Tunis, to collect a sufficient force capable of manning the out batteries, which soon commenced a brisk cannonade on the Gaspa. The Turks, finding themselves briskly handled, and having no order or regularity, soon fled from the ramparts; many tried to escape, but were overtaken by the cavalry and destroyed; and the revolution terminated by the destruction of the greatest portion of the insurgents.

The city of Tunis is said to contain near one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants. Of these near thirty thousand are Jews: the rest, with the exception of about one thousand Greek, Armenian, and European Christians, are all Mahometans. The police of the city is extremely well regulated; and every branch of trade, commerce, or manufacture, has a chief, or *Imon*, to whom all disputes are referred. Appeals from their decisions are heard by the Bey, who attends daily in the Hall of Justice, to decide on such civil and criminal cases as may be brought before him, and where his immediate interest is not concerned he decides justly. All places under government are bought, and the highest bidder, without a reference to talents or qualification, is the successful candidate. There are no situations, however, so profitable to the Bey as the chiefs or governors of the several districts in the kingdom. These pay an exorbitant sum for the appointment, which they subsequently raise by extortions on their people. This system is continued until the Bedouins, who are amazingly fond of litigation, go in a body to complain of their governor to the Bey. The governor, aware of their intentions, is beforehand with them, and purchases a favourable decision, by a large sum of money. The Bey hears the complaint of the Arabs, receives their donation, and dismisses them, with assurances that he will cause their governor to treat them better in future. Thus receiving bribes from both parties, bribes to secure favourable decisions, income from commercial duties, farms, piracies, and the sale and ransom of Christians, the revenue of Tunis may be computed at three millions of dollars annually; and as the expenses are managed with great economy, most of this sum remains untouched in the treasury. From a habit of administering justice for many years, Hamuda Pacha had accustomed himself to a promptness and decision which never admitted of quibble or delay—if a crime was committed, the culprit was immediately brought before him, the evidence adduced, the defence heard, the sentence given, and the execution immediately followed. The punishment consists in strangling, beheading, or basting on the soles of the feet, which is generally limited to one thousand blows; and this summary mode of trial is conducted with the utmost gravity and silence, and sentence is passed by a mere sign of the head. Hamuda Pacha spoke little,

and never without reflection, and always to the purpose: he accustomed himself to read the looks of men with a keen scrutiny, which seldom if ever deceived him in his ideas of character; and this species of investigation had become so familiar to him, that he was accounted a physiognomist of the first order. One fact alone will serve to illustrate this:

A Bedouin had a horse which he valued highly, and which he was in danger of losing by sickness. In the fervour of his zeal, and conformable to the superstitious customs of the country, he vowed that if his horse recovered he would present his favourite saint with one hundred piastres. The horse was pronounced out of danger, and the Bedouin, on serious reflection, regretted the extravagant vow which he had made. Consoling himself, however, with the assurance that it was unknown to any but himself, he deliberated on the best method of getting rid of the claim, and accordingly, after a long struggle between his conscience and his avarice, he decided to pay the saint fifty piastres, being the one half of the original promise.

The Bey is trustee for all sums offered to the numerous saints in the kingdom, to whom he is accountable, and doubtless is prepared for settlement when called upon by them. The Bedouin repaired to the palace with his fifty piastres, and told his story. The Bey, struck with the hesitating manner of the man, suspected that all was not right, and during the recapitulation of his story, he fixed his eyes upon him with remarkable keenness, and on his conclusion, he said to him—Wretch, tell me quickly, did you not promise the saint one hundred piastres? The affrighted Bedouin fell on his knees, and confessed the fact. *Caitiff*, said the Bey, do you think that any thing is concealed from me, who am myself a saint—begone, bring the hundred piastres; and as a punishment for your sacrilege, you shall receive one hundred blows on the feet; which sentence was faithfully executed.

The foreign relations existing with the regency of Tunis are managed with considerable skill and ingenuity. The policy of that government in their commercial treaties is to concede no point of essential importance, and secure to themselves, in addition to a tributary sum, such points as are intimately connected with that policy. Thus the treaties with all the Christian powers, excepting England, France, and America, bear a colourable, but no real reciprocity; and even these last mentioned powers are not wholly exempt from the avarice and rapacity of the Bey, who contrives to secure from them occasional contributions, under the name and denomination of annual, biennial, or consular presents.

Hamuda Pacha had a minister for many years in his employ, known by the name of the *Sapatapa* or Seal Bearer. This man, who was a compound of cruelty, artifice, and fraud, was peculiarly annoying to the Christian states. His long experience made him familiar with every kind of public business; and the Bey placed in his hands the power of concluding all treaties, and negotiating for their stipulations. Through this channel of villany and extortion, most of the treaties existing at present with the regency passed, and the *Sapatapa* generally received a bribe equal in value to the one given to the Bey. This system of corruption was encouraged by Hamuda Pacha, who

considered the wealth of his ministers as his private property, subject at all times to his order; and thus for upwards of thirty years the civilized powers of Europe were compelled to continue their relations on such terms as they thought proper to allow. Hamuda Pacha died in the fall of 1813, and, it was suspected, by poison, although the proofs were not sufficient to justify the suspicion.

The Mahometan fast of the Ramadan consists of thirty days, and falls in the months of July and August; the most oppressive season of the year. This fast is most rigidly observed by all mussulmen; they neither eat, drink, nor smoke from sun-rise until sun-set, during that period. The last day, just as the evening gun was about to be fired, which concluded the fast of the Ramadan, and ushered in the feast of Biram, the Bey, in tasting a cup of coffee, fell down and instantly died. The utmost consternation prevailed: the long reign of Hamuda Pacha; the vigour of his administration; his high character, and the suddenness of his death, all combined to produce the greatest alarm and dismay in the palace. During this confusion some of the ministers and a few officers suddenly forced the brother of Hamuda Pacha, Ottoman, who was lamenting his death, into the chair of state, and declared him Bey. The oaths were immediately administered; the flags were displayed, and the cannon fired from the ramparts—order and tranquility were restored when Ottoman and Ismael, the legitimate heirs to the throne, entered the palace, and finding no disposition evinced to recognize their claim, they paid their homage to the new sovereign, and silently departed. Ottoman Bey was a man of uncommon mildness, and possessed many excellent qualities—he, however, had indulged in no expectations of being chosen Bey, and therefore had taken no part in the public councils. His eldest son, called Sidi Salla, was a great favourite with Hamuda Pacha, who having contemplated naming him as his successor, had taken great pains to accustom him to the routine of business. Sidi Salla became the most important and influential person on the accession of his father; and his conduct gave testimony of his worth and integrity. Mahmaud, who considered his claim to the succession as the most undoubted and unequivocal, was in no manner satisfied with the termination of the election; and although he was far advanced in life, and of a mild and peaceable nature, he felt it incumbent upon him to use his exertions to create a party in his favour; and in this attempt he was stimulated by the ambitious views of his two sons, Hassan and Mustapha, men of quick and apt parts, but of a ferocious and villanous character.

The plans which they laid progressed rapidly; and although Ottoman Bey was advised of the steps which his cousins were pursuing, and cautioned to their effect, he neglected to confine them. The revolution which was approaching, at last took effect. Mahmaud entered at night into the chamber of Ottoman Bey, and put him to death—the attendants around him were destroyed. Sidi Salla and his brother fled, under cover of the night, and reached the Goletta, with a view of getting on board some of the vessels which lay in the Roads. The commander of the Goletta, who was also the minister of marine, suspecting that some revolution had taken place at the pa-

lace, contrived to detain the princes until dawn, when a troop of Mamalukes arrived, stating, that Mahmoud was created Bey, and had issued orders to put Sidi Salla and his brother to death. These unfortunate young men broke loose and threw themselves into the canal, with an intention to drown themselves; their object, however, was defeated—they were taken out, their hands secured behind their backs with their silk sashes—carried outside of the walls of the Goletta, and were there cut to pieces. Thus ended another revolution, which restored the regular succession, after an interregnum of thirty-two years.

The most prominent character in commencing these revolutions was Sidi Yusef, the Sapatapa or prime minister. This man originally was a Georgian and a Christian; having embraced the Mahometan religion while a youth, he had continued in the service of Hamuda Pacha, and was considered a man of extraordinary talents. His avarice and rapacity had made him one of the richest men in the kingdom; but during the reign of Hamuda he was kept in constant check. The great difference of character discerned in his successors, Ottoman and Mahmoud, and the increased influence and importance of the Sapatapa induced him to believe that it was feasible by another revolution to set aside Mahmoud Bey and his family and place himself in their stead. It is not known that proofs existed of this conspiracy; yet as he was a dangerous character, Mahmoud Bey determined to take a favorable moment and dispatch him: and in carrying this plan into execution, the art and hypocrisy of the Turkish character, then deep and cold blooded policy was more than strikingly manifested.

The Sapatapa had apartments in the palace and his employments and influence rendered it necessary that he should always be near the person of the Bey. He was also accustomed to spend his evenings with the Bey or with his two sons. The evening upon which the Bey decided he should be killed, he spent with the family, and for a long time was earnestly engaged in playing a game of chess with the son Hassan Bey. After conversing on public affairs some time, he rose, ordered a small lamp to be lighted, for the purpose of crossing the court yard to his apartments, and bade the family good night. As he was about entering the door of his apartment one of the guard informed him that the Bey wished to speak to him, and on turning back to retrace his steps he had occasion to pass a large hall fronting the hall of justice; into this hall his guide conducted him, where, to his astonishment he saw several Mamelukes standing with drawn swords; on the floor was a long cord generally used for strangling, and several wax candles were ranged so as to throw a distinct light on what was passing. As he entered the Bach Mameluke or captain attempted to seize him, when instantly suspecting the design, he stepped back and drew from his belt a togana or small sword, with which he struck the captain across the cheek, and being then assailed by the Mamelukes he defended himself bravely, but being overpowered they seized him, held him down by the beard, and in this position cut his throat. After his death the Bey ordered him to be stript and carried into Tunis, and laid before a magnificent mosque which he had built at an expense of near a million of dollars. Such however, was the obnoxious character of the Sapatapa, that the mob

seized him, and tying a chain around his body, dragged him around the walls and through the streets of Tunis, cut the flesh from his bones and, with a characteristic ferocity, cruelly mangled the remains of a man of whom they had long stood in the utmost awe. The Bey seized upon his property, which was said to amount to near two millions of dollars, and very coolly appointed a successor.

From the Boston Chronicle.

BRIEF VIEW

OF THE STATE AND PROSPECTS OF EUROPE.

The late events in Europe have led to various conjectures and anticipations in regard to the future condition of its inhabitants.—Some have regarded the conclusion of peace between the Allies, and the French people, as the termination of all their woes, and the commencement of national felicity. While humanity delights fondly to indulge the thought, still the mind, alive to the happiness of mankind, would anxiously inquire the grounds for believing, that the present condition of Europe promises an amelioration of the human race.

The discussion of this subject must not be conducted upon opinions, drawn from the history of Europe, antecedent to the French Revolution; nor upon those principles derived from the study of political science; but its decision must be grounded upon premises, authorized by facts, collected by extensive political induction from the actual condition of European nations, and from causes operating within our own view, and producing their effects upon the present generation. For, to judge of the present national arrangements made by the Sovereigns of Europe, it will not do to appeal to abstract qualities and theoretical excellence. We must see how they work in practice, in order to determine their influence on the happiness of mankind.

It may not be improper to take a retrospect of the state of Europe by which its present condition was preceded.

We saw a nation in the centre of Europe acquiring knowledge and wealth with a progress superior to any since the reformation; but buried for ages in political and popish despotism, till under this pressure a re-action was produced, which repelling the superincumbent mass, that confined it, overwhelmed with violence and fury the oppressors. Humanity will, doubtless, find many things to deplore in a popular commotion, where the innocent and guilty are doomed many times to suffer alike. After the rage of this terrible storm had subsided, and something like tranquillity had ensued, a popular government was erected, which, from the materials that composed it, must be supposed liable to disorders, that did not disturb continuous nations. We saw every monarchy in Europe leagued in a tenfold combination, that threatened the very extermination of the republic; whose armies, though distracted by internal division, nobly faced the enemy, and, with a heroism and valor that astonished the present age, and that posterity will scarcely believe, beat and dispersed his massive columns, and punished an interference in their national affairs, which was as unjust, as it was unsuccessful.

After a cessation of hostilities in 1801, war was recommenced with increased animosity and vigor,

whose leading object, on the part of France, was declared to be, the reduction of Britain's immense naval establishment within those limits, that should secure the maritime rights of Europe. Those who question this right contended for by France, may remember the assertion of the liberty of the seas, was the express design of the northern confederacy under Catharine, and only relinquished on account of the disasters at Copenhagen. Let those, who acknowledge the rights of nations, examine the creed framed and maintained by the northern powers, and say, whether its establishment would not place commerce on the basis of justice and equality; or let them, who think otherwise, show by what right derived from the laws of nature and nations, an insular kingdom, whose maritime interests bear so small a proportion to those of the whole world, shall monopolize commerce to itself, besides laying the little that is left under imposts and blockades, that render it unworthy of enterprize. Those who would deduce conclusions upon this subject from revelation, will find an appropriate phrase in Psalms—*"The sea is the Lord's, for he made it."*

With whatever aversion the revolution is surveyed, it must be allowed to have produced a ferment in the social and political mass, from which greater genius has been extricated, and intellectual excellence extracted, than at any other period since the creation. The stupendous structure, begun by Newton, has been consummated during this period, and the researches of Locke and Euler pushed further into the depths of science.

But as a demonstration of the tendency of the revolutionary system does not decide the present question, we shall pass on to the period succeeding it, in which

"All crimes shall cease, and former fraud shall fail,

Returning justice lift aloft her scale:

Peace o'er the earth her olive wand extend,

And white-rob'd innocence from heaven descend."

The first official act which ushered in this golden era, was the forcible transference of Norway to Sweden, as an equivalent for Pomerania. A more flagrant aggression on national independence was never witnessed, than the alienation of a kingdom without the consent of the people, but manifestly most repugnant to their wishes; whose attachment to their civil and political institutions can only be equalled by the unconquerable fortitude with which they have defended them whenever assailed. They are transferred to a government, for which they have a hereditary and deep-rooted hatred;—to whose laws and habits they can never be reconciled, and must be plundered, and always treated like rebels. It is a sufficient evidence of the injustice of the measure, that its authors have never ventured to defend it, either by arguments from expediency, or the best writers on the laws of nations; many of whom, though partial enough to monarchies, have reprobated the principle, that the people have no voice in the question, who shall rule them,—and can be exchanged in barter like cattle. Yet we find England endeavoring to starve the Norwegians into a surrender of their national existence, though not obliged by the construction, nor implication of their treaties with the Allies.

The next advance in the great work of restoration, was, to despoil the Elector of Saxony of his dominions; and the erection of a new kingdom, Belgium, at the expense of German Principalities. The discontent and sufferings of the people may be inferred from the necessity Lord Wellington was under to keep a constant military force, in order to quell the insurrections of the new subjects. The excuse, that has been offered for the spoliation of the Saxon territory is, that the Elector took part with Napoleon. But surely, if such a reason is to operate on every instance of leaguering with Bonaparte, the *legitimates* must suffer by its general application.

Alexander cannot have forgotten, that the Autocrat of all the Russias joined France, and backed her two years in the invasion of Austria. And the Emperor of Austria, remembering, that "one good turn deserves another," assisted Napoleon in the subjugation of Russia.

To proceed in the great work of reform—Poland merited the first attention in the great continental restitution. Her partition in 1772 was as unjust, as it was unprecedented; and, no doubt, has furnished an ample pretext for subsequent invasions of national right. The measureless sufferings, to which her numerous population has been exposed, have no parallel in the catastrophe of nations. Another partition in 1793 consummated her misery, and consigned her wretched subjects to proscriptions, confiscations, imprisonments and deportations, that must fill every one with horror and indignation, and torture the sensibility of all, except Calmucks and Cossacks, whose hearts are steeled against sympathy by natural ferocity, and greediness for plunder.

We cannot pass on, without remarking the distinction so clearly manifested between Poland and Holland, in the late European restoration. Its reason we shall not attempt to trace; unless it be the *ultima ratio regum*; and that Poland was dismembered by the Allies, the same month that Holland was conquered by France. But after the immense sacrifices Europe has been called upon to make, in order to restore the independence of nations, why is Poland, whose claims to emancipation are acknowledged the greatest, retained in perpetual partition by those who style themselves the "Liberators of Europe?" Is the old heresy still to be inculcated in the face of an enlightened world, that *the rights of kings are divine*?—that the people are their lawful property, to be disposed of at pleasure? If all, that has taken place in the American and French revolutions, is not enough to convince their *royal minds* of this error, the increasing intelligence of the age, and the diffusion of political knowledge, will disabuse them, though, perhaps, at a dear rate. Ferdinand and the Pope are restored to the plenitude of their power. Their first joint act, demonstrative of their gratitude to their benefactors, was to re-establish the Inquisition. Many religious sects amongst us, respectable for their numbers and virtue, instituted solemn thanksgivings to the Supreme Arbiter of the Universe, and sang triumphant pæans for its abolition; and because unfeeling superstition and intolerance were stripped of their most potent terror, with which they had pursued piety and innocence, not only on the theatre of public life, but hunted them into the retired walks of domestic obscurity, the last retreat of suffering virtue. We believe some Presbyterians participated in

the general feelings of joy in the destruction of an engine, which, under color of extirpating heresy, eradicated the rights of conscience and inquiry. None certainly, importuned heaven more fervently for the downfall of the *man of sin*, than the British hierarchy before the revolution. But afterwards their zeal seems strangely languid. Perhaps because Napoleon wrested from him his sceptre.

Another consequence of their restitution is, to retard, if not prevent, the emancipation of South America: and thus prolong the reign of political and Popish despotism over that unhappy portion of the world.

After the occupation of the Peninsula by Bonaparte, the American provinces renounced allegiance to the crown. Provisional governments were formed at Buenos Ayres, and other places. The revolutionary spark was diffused with the rapidity of lightning over that vast continent; burst the gloom of superstition, and with its vivifying shock, electrified those minds,

"Where Spanish indolence inactive lies,
And every art, and every virtue dies."

Gen. Artigas, like Hannibal, passed the Cordilleras with a band of patriots, to whose standard thousands flocked. The fertile vales of Chili, and the luxuriant fields of Peru, felt the quickening influences which the genius of liberty inspired, and received the deliverance he effected, like flushing verdure after the dreary winter of oppression. But alas! the scene is reversed! The "*legitimates*" are restored; and the prospect of civilization, and measureless improvement opening upon the colonies, is again closed.—Commodore Hillyar's perfidy, joined with the exertions of the royalists, have nearly disconcerted the movements of the patriots on the shores of the Pacific, while their blood has reddened those of the Atlantic. And thus the hopes of a commerce in the richest productions of the earth, are cut off on both oceans.

It will, no doubt, be the policy of Spain, as it ever has been, to preclude intercourse with her American subjects, and keep them in political and superstitious bondage.

Another effect of the Continental reform, is the revival of the *slave trade*. Poor Africa, after the insurrection at St. Domingo, and under Napoleon's anti-commercial policy, felt considerable alleviation of her sufferings, and at length, by the pious interposition of the friends of humanity, was within the expectation of total abolition. But the Allies, in adjusting their treaties with France, have protracted this inhuman traffic to five years, without any security against a further prolongation. Since the renewal of this trade in human flesh, factories, established along 1500 miles coast, to carry on a peaceable and civilizing commerce with the natives, begin to be abandoned; and thus the most efficient means that could be devised to instruct the Africans in Christian morality and industry, are cut off, and they are once more consigned to barbarism and slavery.

We shall, lastly, speak of the indemnities England has received. She has obtained the Cape of Good Hope, and the island of Mauritius from Holland and France, essential to their commerce, but not hers. This acquisition has secured her the means of total monopoly in India, and of subjugating what is left. The condition of the people under their conquerors, may be understood from the

descriptions of Sheridan, and Sir Philip Francis. The former of whom has told us, in his memorable plea against Hastings, that the *Ganges blushed for the honor of the British name*.

Finally, her accessions in the East and West-Indies have consolidated and extended her maritime power, the previous preponderance of which, was justly regarded by all commercial nations as fatal to their rights and liberties on the ocean.

We ask every one to survey for himself, the late arrangements of Europe, and examine the numerous infractions committed by it on the rights of nations;—and then decide for himself, whether an amelioration of the human race can be expected.

CARNOT.

From the Salem Register.

We have melancholy tales from France of executions. We shall give a specimen of just such work as the restoration of Charles the II. of England, in which a minister of this town of Salem suffered. We offer it in the words of Ludlow. "An order being made, that the Chief Justice Coke, and Mr. Peters should die on the same day, they were carried in two sleds to the place appointed for the execution of the sentence that had been pronounced against them; the head of Major-General Harrison being placed on that which carried the Chief Justice, with the face uncovered, and directed towards him, which was so far from producing the designed effect, that he not only seemed to be animated with courage from the reflections he might make upon that object, but the people every where expressed their detestation of such usage. At the place of execution, among other things, he declared that he had used the utmost of his endeavors that the practice of the law might be regulated, and that public justice might be administered with as much expedition and as little expense as possible: and that he had suffered a more than ordinary persecution from those of his own profession on that account. He said he understood not the meaning of the court, when they affirmed that if the Lords and Commons had brought the king to the bar, it had been treason in them; and as to the part he had in the action with which he was charged, he was so far from repenting what he had done, that he was almost ready to seal it with his blood. Here the sheriff rudely interrupting him, he replied, that it had not been the custom in the most barbarous nations, much less in England, to insult over a dying man; adding, that he thought he was the first who had ever suffered death for demanding justice. When this victim was cut down and brought to be quartered, one colonel Turner called to the sheriff's men to bring Mr. Peters to see what was doing; which being done the executioner came to him, and rubbing his bloody hands together, asked him, how he liked that work? He told him, he was not at all terrified, and that he might do his worst. And when upon the ladder, he said to the sheriff, sir, you have butchered one of the servants of God before my eyes, and have forced me to see it in order to terrify and discourage me, but God has permitted it for my support and encouragement." After this scene, the work went on and other sufferers took their turn. They who do not regard the tales which instructed our fathers, and forget or have never heard how much Mr. Peters did for Salem, and how much the people loved him, may find the same work of destruction

in their own times, and read the daily news from France. At all times men will be found to abhor every scene of cruelty, and will lament the government which is obliged to such measures for its support. And at all times men are to be found who will flock around the scaffold and place of execution, and exult in the work of destruction.

THE FINE ARTS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Leghorn, to his friend in Richmond, dated May 18, 1816.

"It has given me much pleasure to learn from the last papers, that there is, as well in the General as in the State Governments, an earnest disposition to promote such works as promise public and lasting utility. The state of Virginia seems, too, to have been at length awakened to a sense of the importance of such objects. I hope their zeal may not be permitted to cool, till the face of the country may be held up in proud comparison with the most improved Northern State. These objects are, to be sure, not to be attained without money and time. They have been so long neglected, that perhaps more of both may be now required than would have been necessary, had an earlier attention been given to the subject; yet, there is nothing to which time and money can be more profitably applied, and past supineness ought to double present exertions. I hope the establishment of schools will follow, than which a more certain means of forwarding public improvement generally, cannot be devised. With fifty years more of negligent indifference to education, it is to be feared, we shall fall as far behind our northern brethren in intellectual improvement, as at present we do in churches, roads and other public works.

"I have lately had a cast of the famous *Venus de Medicis* made, and shall ship it by the first vessel for Baltimore. I intend to offer it to the city of Richmond, and hope it may induce them to form a collection of such models of the best statues, ancient and modern. They may be easily procured, and would, if placed in a house proper for their reception and preservation, certainly be a source of permanent gratification, if not of improvement to public taste. The expense, so far at least as relates to the first cost of the casts, is so very inconsiderable, that I would most cheerfully contribute several other pieces towards the establishment of such an institution, if it be likely to succeed, as also any aid in my power. The casts are by far the most perfect copies—the one I shall send, will be a fair sample of their beauty, and that an estimate of the expense may be formed, a full and accurate statement of the cost and charges shall accompany it. I know there are many in Richmond, who would be glad to see the city possessed of such a repository of the fine arts—and believe, when they find it attainable at a very moderate expense, that they will give it a small portion of the attention which is alone necessary to produce entire success. [Enquirer.]

AGRICULTURAL.

Communication by Gen. Humphreys to the Connecticut Agricultural Society.

ON MAKING CIDER, AND PRESERVING POMACE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR HAY.

The enemies which threatened the destruction of our apple trees, have been principally destroy-

ed themselves, by the extraordinary seasons that we have lately experienced; insomuch that there is a plenty of apples in many parts of the country. It is desirable that farmers should use the best economy with respect to the fruit, and the management of the liquor to be extracted from it. With a little seasonable attention, it may undoubtedly be made a much more important article, in rural economy, than it has been in times past.

Sometimes it is necessary to gather the fruit early, to prevent its being lost; or because it is more convenient to perform this labour then, than it would be at a later period.

If apples are picked from the tree when unripe, they should be suffered to remain in heaps, on the barn floor, or under cover, until they shall have lost some of their austere hardness. It is better that they should thus become too mellow, and even begin to decay, than to be put in the mill while hard.

The trouble of *sorting and grinding together* those of the same description, as nearly as may be, will be fully compensated by the improvement of the liquor.

Apples should be ground or macerated more into a pulp, and continue longer in that state before the juice is expressed, than has been usually practised.

Some farmers are in the habit of filtering their cider through sand. They think that it not only frees it from all foreign particles, but likewise that it has a tendency to preserve its natural vinous taste, and prevent it from growing sour.

Particular care ought to be used, with respect to the cleanliness of the casks, to prevent it from being musty.

It is believed that cider, well made here, is commonly of a better quality, than it is in England, or on the continent of Europe, whether drank from the barrel or bottle. The month of March is the time for bottling. When carefully prepared and bottled, it is almost equal to Champagne wine. Many good judges have been deceived and pronounced it to be the latter. When farmers cannot procure bottles for any part of their cider, they may render it highly pleasant to the palate, and valuable in the market, at a trifling expense, by drawing it from one cask into another, and thus ripening and refining it.

In many places it is sold for a quarter of a dollar a bottle. It is such an excellent *succedaneum* for the juice of the grape, that imported spirituous liquors may be in a great measure dispensed with, provided proper skill be bestowed, in the process and preparation of the cider. The fruit is at hand, and is plenty. Within the last twenty years, a great improvement has taken place, by the introduction of several kinds of fine apples, before uncultivated in the state. It must be owing to the negligence of any owner of a little land, who shall be long without them.

In the first settlement of New-England by the Europeans, probably there was hardly a mile square, in which grape vines were not found. The soil and climate are, therefore, favorable to their growth.

Vineyards might doubtless flourish, and wines of a good quality be made, in great abundance. Much labor, however, would be required. It is a question, yet to be decided, whether it be most advantageous to cultivate orchards or vineyards. Those, who have the conveniences, would render

a service to the community, in deciding this point by experience. Some of the members of the society are making laudable efforts for the purpose.

It is well ascertained, that the pomace, from which cider has been obtained, still retains a great deal of nourishment for animals, and that most kinds of *live stock* eat it greedily, in its neglected and often dirty condition. It has been but rarely laid up for use in the winter. During the present scarcity of hay, when recourse ought to be had to every possible expedient for increasing and *eking out* the quantity of forage, would it not be advisable to save all the pomace, in the best possible manner? If no better be suggested, it is recommended, after the cheese shall have been sufficiently pressed, that it should be cut up and dried only so much as to prevent its souring or rotting by fermentation, and then placed in thin layers, in a mow or stack, with a competent layer of any kind of straw between every two layers of pomace. Some of its nutritious qualities will be imbibed by the straw; and a portion of salt, sprinkled in the mass, will make it still more palatable. A few farmers, who have made the experiment of curing pomace, state that it is worth at least, a dollar a hundred in common seasons.

Others have attempted to convert pomace into manure; but they are said to have failed of success, for want of adopting a right mode for correcting the vegetable acid.

The result of all further trials, for making an article, which has hitherto been of little utility, valuable in any way, would be acceptable to the agricultural society. After the earnest invitations which have been given to farmers in general, it is a remarkable fact, that but one communication has been made to them in answer to the questions proposed in the Agricultural Almanack for the year 1816, by any person, who was not a member of the society.

N. B. The same method, which is above recommended, may be made use of, for curing Indian corn, which has been sowed, in broadcast, for forage. [Conn. Herald.]

Extract of a letter from a midshipman on board the U. S. ship Washington, dated Naples, July 17, 1816.

"We arrived at Gibraltar after a passage of twenty-two days. Our ship sails well, is in excellent order, and was much admired by the English, Dutch, and Spanish navy officers.

"The Dutch have a squadron lying at Gibraltar, and several more ships are expected to join them, when they intend making an attack on Algiers, in connection with the English fleet.

"The Dutch character does not stand very high as they pass so much of their time in port; but it was reported, however, that one of their frigates had taken an Algerine, after a desperate battle, in which the former lost 160 killed and wounded.

"Gibraltar is a complete garrison.—There are nearly 8,000 soldiers stationed there, the finest looking fellows I ever beheld. The streets are filled with people of all nations, among them I saw Algerines, most frightful looking objects. From noon till night there is a continual buz, it seems like a fair.

"I visited the different batteries of that extraordinary fortress. About 500 feet nearly perpendicular we entered gallery No. 1. It is a battery

No. 6.

cut out of solid rock, ten feet wide and eight feet high, and extends nearly three quarters of a mile in length, no light entering except through the port holes, which gives it a gloomy appearance. No one without seeing it, can form any idea of such an Herculean labor. There are several other galleries, also some remarkable caves, no end to one of which has yet been discovered. The top of the rock is seventeen hundred and eighty feet high, from which you can see a great distance into Spain. Here a 64 pound carronade and a long 24 are mounted; how they got them there I cannot conceive.

"On our arrival at Naples, we found several of their men of war in the harbor, but they instantly seemed suspicious of us, and hauled into a dock, as soon as they discovered who we were.—They have ordered us under a quarantine of twenty-one days (which does not look very friendly,) merely because we stopped at Gibraltar.

"From where we lay we can see the place where once stood the city of Herculaneum, also the tomb of Virgil, which places I intend to visit. I was disappointed in the view of the bay of Naples. I think if Boston harbor had a few ancient castles to set it off, it would be vastly more beautiful. Mount Vesuvius is however a grand sight. In the day you can see about as much smoke, apparently, as proceeds from a chimney that has been recently on fire.—In the night you can discover a blaze apparently about three or four feet high.

"We expect to visit Messina, Palermo, Syracuse, Algiers, &c."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Capt. Cook, of the brig Active, from Rio Janeiro, sailed thence the 4th of July, (not so late as the Hippomenes, which has arrived at New-York.) The expedition from Rio departed about the middle of June, before Capt. Cook arrived there, consisting of ships of the line, frigates, &c. with, as was stated, about 10,000 troops on board: its destination said to be Monte Video, but it was understood they would stop at St. Catherine's, and remain there through the rainy season of winter, and go on again some time in September. The season had been violently tempestuous, and one frigate had been so disabled as to be towed back by an American whaler: on board this frigate it was said there were not more than a dozen real seamen. The English and Americans who witnessed the ordinary fighting of the ships, and the inexperienced and unskilful crews with which they were manned, had little faith in the expedition accomplishing its design; the noise of its preparation, however, had already produced the effect of a stagnation of business in the ports of the River Plata. [Salem Gaz.]

Buenos Ayres Papers.

New-York, Sept. 30.

A gentleman of this city has favoured the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with an imperfect file of the Buenos Ayres Gazette to the 20th of July, received by the Adeline, arrived at Philadelphia. That of the last date announces that the government had been duly apprised of the sailing of the Portuguese expedition from Rio Janeiro, and it was supposed to pay a visit to the river La Plata. The paper expresses much surprise that

the Portuguese, whom they had never wronged, should come against them in a hostile manner. It adds "whether they come as friends or foes, we are ready to receive them." The same paper gives a detail from the Chili papers, of the termination of Admiral Brown's expedition in February last. It appears from this account that Brown and a part of his squadron had been captured and carried in Guayaquil, and that the residue of the squadron attacked that town, made a number of the principal inhabitants prisoners, and did some damage to the place, when a truce was finally settled on the 29th, by which the Admiral was exchanged for the men his ships had captured; and one of his vessels restored for the sum of 22,000 dollars.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

Whereas it is become necessary that the General Assembly be called together before the time to which they stand adjourned: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this my proclamation, hereby appointing Monday the eleventh day of November next, for the meeting of the said General Assembly; at which time their attendance is required at the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond aforesaid, (SEAL.) this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of the Commonwealth the forty-first.

W. C. NICHOLAS.

It is presumed that the necessity for convening the Legislature of the state of Virginia is grounded upon the law passed at their last session, making it obligatory on the Banks of that state to pay all the notes, bills and checks upon them in specie, on demand, after the 15th November next. The question was agitated in the Council of State, some few weeks since, and as it is well known that the banks every where have an aversion to part with the precious metals, no reasonable doubt can remain as to the particular object of this early convention of the Legislature by the Executive. As we have not published the law alluded to, we will now give a few extracts from it to show its bearing, and leave our readers to draw such conclusions, as to the policy or impolicy of revising or abrogating it before it goes into operation, as may appear to them to be correct. The first section, which contains the marrow of the whole, is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That if, at any time after the 15th day of November next, any bank within this commonwealth shall fail or refuse to pay in specie any note, bill or check, justly due from such Bank, when the same shall be presented for payment within the usual hours for doing business at such Bank, the person or persons, body or bodies politic or corporate, injured by such failure, shall and may obtain a judgment and execution for the amount of such note, bill or check, with six per centum per annum interest thereon, to be computed from the time of such failure or refusal, and costs, on motion in any court of record having jurisdiction

thereof, upon ten days notice of such motion, to be served in writing upon the cashier, chief clerk, president, any director or manager of such bank, being at the time of such service within the county or corporation within which such bank is established."

The 2d section extends the process to any note or bill of any bank within this commonwealth, made payable at the office of *Discount and Deposit of one of its Branches*, in which case the motion is to be made against the officers of such branch. The execution is to be levied in the county or corporation where the judgment is obtained, or any where else in the commonwealth, if there be not sufficient property in such county or corporation.

The 3d section directs that on the bank's appearing by attorney, and pleading immediately to issue, a jury is to be impanelled to try the facts in issue; but if the bank fails to appear, the court may enter up judgment and award execution, without the interposition of a jury.

The 4th section refuses the same summary remedy to the bank, but requires the plaintiff to make oath, that the sum demanded by him, is his own.

SUMMARY—FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

The public mind is much interested upon the movements of our squadron in the Mediterranean, and some speculation is afloat as to the nature of their instructions. Every account from that quarter is sought after with much anxiety, and excites curiosity, however flimsy and improbable it may be. Some imagine our squadron will co-operate with the British, in their contemplated attack upon Algiers; whilst others think it would be disgraceful to fight with those, who are always ready to arrogate to themselves, victories they have never won; and flinch from others, that honor which is the legitimate reward of skill and valor. By an arrival at Boston from Liverpool, which brings dates up to the 24th August, we are enabled to give our readers the following account, which we believe is derived from very questionable authority: It is brought by a Sardinian vessel from Sassari, arrived at *Civita Vecchia*, and is published there under date of August 21. It is there stated, that our squadron in the Mediterranean had again appeared before Algiers, and demanded of the Dey, satisfaction for the violation of the treaty. The Dey is said to have sent one of his nephews on board our Commodore's ship, who at first refused to receive him, but on his second return he was admitted, and offered every satisfaction our officers could desire. It is stated, that the Commodore required, that the Christians of all nations, who wished to quit Algiers, should be set at liberty and placed at his disposal; this seems not to have been apprehended by the Dey, who expected to get off by an act of submission.

In the Journal of *La Drome*, published at Paris, under date of 21st August, the following statement appears under the head of Valence, August 9—"They write from Marseilles, that the Americans have bombarded Algiers. According to these accounts, Lord Exmouth will have little to do. The details are expected immediately."

The English fleet destined against Algiers, was expected at Genoa, to take on board 2,500 men.

The King of Sardinia is said to be making a considerable levy of troops to co-operate with the expedition.

The Porte will not, it is said, make any effort to support the Barbary powers.

There are various reports of the disturbances at Nantz, Strasburg, &c. and of an affray at Mentz, between some Russian and Prussian troops—the latter a mere tavern frolic—the former of no consequence.

The report that a meeting of the allied sovereigns was to take place at Toplitz, is contradicted.

A severe shock of an earth-quake was felt in Scotland on the 13th of August—the tops of many chimneys were thrown down.

The London Gazette of the 13th of August contains an order in council prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, arms and ammunition, for six months from that date.—Lord Cochran had been tried for breaking out of prison, and found guilty, and recommended to mercy. He wanted *justice*, not *mercy*, he said.

France.—A new ministry is about to be formed. An officer of the war department had organized a conspiracy at Nantz, to take possession of the tower and several persons of the royal family—several half-pay officers co-operated. Twenty minutes before it was to explode, it was discovered to Gen. Villatte; who caused 11 of the conspirators and 26 of their accomplices to be seized—of this number 19 were ex-officers—many fled. Our consul at Nantz has had several warm discussions with the commissary; who endeavours to subject the Americans to unnecessary and vexatious formalities. The tendency of his opinions has been arrogantly criticised, and he was ordered to remove the Eagle from his gates: but Mr. Wilson, desirous to preserve inviolate the emblematic arms of his country, declined obedience. An armed force removed the Eagle, by order of the commissary. Our consul forwarded energetic complaints to Paris—an investigation of the affair took place—a proper excuse was made, and the Eagle restored.

Spain.—A great expedition is preparing in Spain for South America. Seamen are impressed to man the fleet. Gen. Don Julien Sauches, better known during the last war among the partisan chiefs by *Don Julian*, is appointed Governor of Santona, on the coast of Cantabria; and his colleague, Logan, has taken the command of the town and coast of Bilbao.

Naples.—The Washington 74, Com. Chauncey, and two other American armed ships, were in the roads of Naples on the 3d August. Mr. Pinkney and suite were on board. Our consul at Palermo, Mr. Abraham Gibbs, is lately deceased. He was found in his chamber at the foot of his bed, bathed in his blood, and a pistol by his side.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Dallas left this city for Philadelphia on Tuesday last. It is understood he will continue to act as secretary of the treasury until a successor shall be appointed.—The Degrees of Doctor of Laws has been recently conferred by Princeton College on *William Wirt* of Virginia, and *Aaron Ogden* of New-Jersey.—The election in Maryland takes place on Monday next, for their legislature and for representatives in the 15th congress. The necessity of a convention of the people to amend the constitution of that state begins to be talked of.